

Sutton New Hall Ward

Information

New Hall Ward covers the neighbourhoods of Thimble End, Walmley Ash and Minworth and has the thriving commercial centre of Walmley at its heart. New Hall's southern-most boundary borders the busy M6 motorway covering the land formerly occupied by Minworth Water Treatment Works as well as the open land both east and west of the A38, known at this point as the 'Sutton By-Pass'. Much of the Ward is semi-rural, spanning open farmland out towards Grove End, Over Green and Wishaw to the east of Sutton Coldfield.

The Ward is named after a medieval manor house (now a prestigious hotel), located just off the Walmley Road and boasts an 18th Century water mill, three golf courses; among them Pype Hayes, owned and managed by Birmingham City Council. The New Hall Country Park, Plantsbrook Nature Reserve as well as the newly refurbished Walmley Library and Community Hall are all situated within New Hall.

Walmley centre has retained its village atmosphere despite large-scale residential developments taking place in the immediate surroundings. Although there are only a small number of shops, Walmley possesses a wide range of other services, community facilities and a range of private and public sporting amenities.

Wylde Green is a busy local shopping centre which links the Constituencies of Sutton Coldfield and Erdington via the Birmingham Road. Wylde Green boasts a Community Hall and a new Library Service which opened in May 2007, both providing a focus for the local community.

Minworth is the most industrial area within Sutton Coldfield Constituency. The neighbourhood encompasses four industrial estates bordering the A38 offering quality employment for the north of the city coupled with good road transport links. The village of Minworth itself, has also retained its original character and overlooks open countryside to the north of its centre.

www.birmingham.gov.uk

Personnel

Birmingham City Council

Birmingham City Council Constituency Director: **Gill Taylor**

Birmingham City Council Ward Support Officer: **Roy Roberts**

A Ward Support Officer (WSO) is a Birmingham City Council employee working in two ward's within a Constituency, in the Sutton Constituency there are four wards therefore there are two WSO's.

They are responsible for maintaining the records and monitoring regeneration funds for example the Working Neighbourhoods Fund within a particular ward. They are one of the main contacts supporting the constituency offices and working towards improving the ward and constituency in relation to health, crime, education, employment, housing and environment. They also organise constituency meetings.

All Birmingham City Council personnel are based at:

Sutton Coldfield Council House Annex
Upper Clifton Road
Sutton Coldfield
B73 6AB

0121 464 1197

Councillors

BEADMAN, JOHN (Con)

5 Wylde Green Road
Sutton Coldfield
Birmingham
B72 1HB

0121 355 5849
07766 922233 (Mobile)

John.Beadman@birmingham.gov.uk

BIRBECK, DENNIS (Con)

C/O Council House
Victoria Square
Birmingham
B1 1BB

0121 303 2130 (Group Office)

Dennis.Birbeck@birmingham.gov.uk

FULLER, JUNE (Con)

9 Earlswood Drive
Sutton Coldfield
Birmingham
B74 2NG

0121 355 6459

June.Fuller@birmingham.gov.uk

Birmingham East and North Primary Care Trust (BEN PCT)

BEN PCT Neighbourhood Health Development Coordinator (NHD Co.): **Sheeba Mir**

Neighbourhood Health Development works by constituency, Sheeba covers the Sutton Coldfield Constituency, which is overlapped by two localities (please refer to localities map on the web site) NHD work aims to support and drive forward the Public and Patient Involvement (PPI) and reduce Health inequalities within BEN PCT.

NHD objectives are to:

- Promote BEN PCT's activities within the Sutton Constituency.
- Responsible for communicating and establishing links between Sutton Constituency organisations, local community and BEN PCT.
- To encourage and support financial bids from local organisations to attract new funds for health activities in the Sutton Constituency. (One of the prime examples of this is the constituency health panels jointly established by the NHD work and Birmingham City Council (for further details, please refer to the PPI section on BEN PCT web site)
- Guide local people on their greatest health needs and priorities in the Sutton Constituency.

Based at:

Waterlinks House
4th Floor
Richard Street
Birmingham
B7 4AA

0121 380 9193
0781 425 2936

Email: sheeba.mir@benpct.nhs.uk

Website: www.benpct.nhs.uk

Locality Director: **Caroline Nolan**

Locality Manager: **Joanne Hankinson**

Based at:

Castle Vale Primary Care Centre

Tangmere Drive
Castle Vale
Birmingham
B35 7QX

0121 765 5186

Key Points

Sutton New Hall Ward

1. The Sutton New Hall population has an older age structure than that of Birmingham, with relatively fewer children and young adults, and a larger proportion of persons of retirement age than the city.

*(Birmingham Public Health Network (BPHN),
Sutton New Hall Health Profile, 2001,
P.3)*

2. Lower proportions of pensioners living in Sutton New Hall ward report poor general health and limiting long-term illness than pensioners living in Birmingham.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.8)

3. Households in Sutton New Hall ward perform better than Birmingham households across all four components, resulting in a very low Townsend Score* for the ward. This is also supported by BEN PCT's Annual Public Health Report 2006, where Sutton New Hall wards is classified as having one of the lowest index of multiple deprivation score for all the wards in BEN PCT.

*(BPHN, Sutton Four Oaks Ward Profile, 2001, P.10)
(BEN PCT Annual Public Health Report 2006-07 P. 15)*

4. Sutton New Hall's limiting long-term illness rates are lower than the corresponding Birmingham rates across all age groups, resulting in a standardised all age rate for the ward which is 33% lower than the Birmingham rate, and almost identical to the rate for Sutton Coldfield constituency.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.13)

5. The percentages in Sutton New Hall reporting poor general health are lower than the corresponding Birmingham figures across all age groups. Overall, the age standardised total rate for the ward is 44% lower than the Birmingham rate, and almost identical to the rate for Sutton Coldfield constituency.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.14)

6. Approximately one in nineteen births to women living in Sutton New Hall were of low birth weight -lower than the rates of both Sutton Coldfield constituency and Birmingham.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.15)

7. Sutton New Hall had lower numbers of deaths than would have been expected from Birmingham mortality rates across all age groups, resulting in a total age standardised mortality ratio (SMR) 30% lower than that of Birmingham. Sutton New Hall ward had lower mortality rates than Sutton Coldfield constituency across most age groups. Overall, the ward's SMR was 8% lower than that of the constituency.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.16)

8. Comparing Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMRs) nationally and locally. Sutton Constituency SMR is 11% below the national SMR

(BEN PCT Annual Public Health Report 2006-07 P. 7)

9. 37% of all ward deaths were due to diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease and stroke), while the four types of cancer listed (lung, breast, colon and prostate) accounted for a further 9%. Sutton Constituency has a high prevalence of CHD, however, fewer deaths from the illness took place in the constituency than expected.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.17)
(BEN PCT Annual Public Health Report 2006-07 P. 11)

10. Sutton New Hall has the highest life expectancy of all the wards in Birmingham, and has been used as the basis for calculating the potential years of life lost for each ward/constituency in the city. The figure for Sutton New Hall ward is thus zero based on this definition of maximum achievable life expectancy.

(BPHN, Sutton New Hall Ward Profile, 2001, P.18)

* The Townsend Score is a four component ranking index designed to measure relative deprivation and is particularly appropriate for use in urban areas. The higher the Townsend Score, the greater the degree of deprivation in an area relative to other areas.